ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MANIPUR POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1891-95

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## MITISTRATION REPORT OF THE MANIPUR POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1891-92.

The year 1890-91 ended with a terrible disaster in Manipur. In September the Maharaja, Sur Chandra Singh, was driven from his palace by his two youngest brothers at the institution of the prove Tekendrajit Singh, and sought refuge at the Residency & Here, although

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Government of India, after duly considering the matter, came to the concluthe Jubraj, Kula Chandra Dhain Siech, the next brother co, and hear-apparent nandra Single, who, on the grave becoming we and, but proclaimed his accession confirmed as Maharaja, and that the turbulent Serry att should be removed ipur. To carry out this decision, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with at 400 sipahis of the 42nd and 44th Gurkha Rules under command of Lieutenant kene, arrived at Managara on the 22nd March, and a Durbar was announced for day

Senapati, on the plea of ill-near the did not attend, and sent the same excuse for adance at the Durbar fivel for the Thowing day? He declined to surrender when ordered by the Political Agent, and the Recent Knia Chandre ugh, declared his installity to arrest his brother. Mr. Quanton, the Chief cover, then determined as a result is \$1000 miles were hereely arranged and a ngagement ensued throughout the day until evening, when an arms new was to on both sides, and firing temporary ecased. The Semapati, who was known to alleader in the rebellion, invited the Chief Commissioner to meet him at a spot petween the residency gate and the west extrance of the Pat'. Mr. Quanton, and The Semapatic Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Mr. Cossins, and Lieutenant and a bugler, left the Residency compound about 8-15 p.m., and, meeting no one pointed spot, walked up to the west gate of the Pat', where they were asked to Pât', and hold a Dar'er at the barbar Hall, which building stands at the to the Raja's citadel.

excito the Durbar Hall, and a meeting correct, at whom the Sempar. Fangkhull, and other ministers were present but no agreese et was concluded. The semestated to return to the label of the Mannouri crowd which at school that, and the collect the rude conduct of the Mannouri crowd which at school that, and the fice. Agent, Mr. Grimwood, was a die so in a and the atenual Simples, sex rely as it. After being kept pricate in the learnest Simpson, or dath bugher were marched agreen space in front of the dragons, and there beheaded by the public executioner. About this time the attack on the Residency was renewed, and the defenders, after a juterval, drew off towards Cachar, which was reached or the Simble April. In the ling on the 24th the British lass was Lieutenant Brackenbur, Alth Garkha Rules, and thecenar Chand, 44th Garkha Rules, one Havidar and one sipahi kilted, and one shofficer, Lieutenant Lagrant and an execution.

As soon as the Residency compound was vicined, he is in once to deal the prime of treasury, the post office, and the lies I may, and the most office of the ground. The treasury contained roughly 1,85,729, made up as follows

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the Jubraj, Kula Chandra Dhaja Singh, the next brother to, and heir-apparent handra Singh, who, on the gudi becoming vacant, had proclaimed his accession, confirmed as Maharaja, and that the turbulent Senapati should be removed all approximately as the 42nd and 44th Gurkha Rifles under command of Lieutenant-kone, arrived at Lampur on the 22nd March, and a Durbar was announced for day.

Senapati, on the plea of ill-ne..!th. did not attend, and sent the same excuse for indance at the Durbar fixed for the "Nowing day." He declined to surrender when ordered by the Political Agent, and the Regent, Kula Chandra ingh, declared his inability to arrest his brother. Mr Quinton, the Chief is the idem troops were sent to his house, but were fiercely attacked, and a ingagement ensued throughout the day until evening, when an armistice was ingagement ensued throughout the day until evening, who was known to alleader in the rebellion, invited the Chief Commissioner, to meet him at a spot between the Residency gate and the west entrance of the 'Pat'. Mr. Quinton, in the rebellion of the Residency compound about 8-15 p.m., and Tieutenant and a higher, left the Residency compound about 8-15 p.m., and, meeting no one pointed spot, walked up to the west gate of the 'Pat', where they were asked to the Pat', and hold a Durbar at the Durbar Hall, which building stands at the to the Raja's citadel.

econduct being assured them on leaving the Residency, the British officers some to the Durbar Hall, and a meeting was held, at which the Senapati, Tangkhul I and other ministers were present, but no agreement was concluded. The residence to return to the Residency, but were prevented going far by a gate closed and the rude conduct of the Manipuri crowd which attacked them, and the caracter Agent, Mr. Grimwood, was fatally speared, and Lieutenant Simpson severely L. After being kept prisoners in the Durbar Hall for two hours, Mr. Quiston, mant-Colonel Skene, Mr. Cossins, Lieutenant Simpson, and the bugler were marched green space in front of the dragons, and there beheaded by the public executioner. Scut this time the attack on the Residency was renewed, and the defenders, after a lieuval drew off towards Cachar, which was reached on the 2nd April. In the conthe 24th the British loss was Lieutenant Brackenbury, 44th Gurkha Rifles, one Havildar and one sipahi killed, and one Officer, Lieutenant Lugard and fourteen sipahis wounded.

As soon as the Residency compound was vacated, the insurgents looted the rement treasury, the post office, and the Residency, and the building were destroyed; to and later on were levelled to the ground. The treasury contained roughly 1,85,722, made up as follows:

Rupres

Soverument currency notes

Stamps

27,803 were recovered during

2. In connection with the revolt at Manipur, a sad event happened on the Kohima road. Mr. Melville, Superintendent of Telegraphs, was it Murder of Mr. Melville and Mr. Manipur on inspection duty, and he left Manipur for Kohims O'Brien. on 23rd March. That night he camped at Sengmai, where there was a guard of 10 sipahis of 44th Gurkha Rifles, and the following morning proceeded to Kaitamabi, and on the 25th he reached Myangkhang, and there discovered that he was unable to communicate by wire either with Manipur or Kohima. evening, about 9 p.m., he was attacked by some Manipuri sipahis, who had come from Manipur for that purpose, and some Nagas called down from the Myangkhang village In this cowardly attack, a signaller, Mr. O'Brien; was killed, but Mr. Melville and live servants managed to escape by the back of the house. Escape in the case of Mr. Melville who was a cripple, was hopeless, and a short distance from the house he concesses himself in a nulla, where he passed the night. Next morning the unfortunate gentiams. was found by some Nagas and killed. The Manipuri sipahis engaged in this attack that the same morning defeated the small guard at Sengmai, and the next day proceeded in the road to Mao, which borders on the Naga Hills district.

LAAS soon, however, as the news of the disaster was brought to Kulima by fugitive sipahis and others, the Denuty Commissioner at occupy once marched on Mao, and drove back the Manipure forces. On the Cachar side troops were proved to the Barra civer, and measures were taken to occupy the Manipure capital by British dipositives columns marched on Manipure from Kohima. Silchar and Tamma, and arrived barra the palace on the morning of the 27th April to find that the Regent and the brother had taken to flight on the previous evening towards the Tangkhul Hills, and the cading Manipuris were in hiding in the valley. The palace had been louted by the villagers, the arsenal was destroyed, and the capital completely evacuated. A detailinen of mounted infantry were quickly sent in pursuit of the frigitive who were followed up of mounted infantry were quickly sent in pursuit of the fugitive who were followed up into the Tangkhul Hills, where further pursuit was abandoned owing to the paths being impassable for ponies. Foot soldiers then took up the chase, but without success; in the meanwhile some Kukis, who were armed by me, headed) the princes and compelled them to return to the valley, . .. ere one by one they were captured by Manipuris, in my employ, the Senance, being the last to be arrested, on the 28rd May. Hear and of the disaster at Manipur, the Temadar in command of the military the disaster at Manipur, the Jemadar in commend of the military of 80 sipahis, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, at Langthabal, the British cantonment three lines and the south of the capital, withdrew his detachment in good order to Jammu met the gallant Lieutenant (now Major) Grant, who, on hearing the news, at one on Manipur, taking with him the Jemadar's detachment in addition to 50 mer on Manipur, taking with him the Jemadar's detachment in addition to 50 mer on Manipur, the 12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion). Madras athanting At I miles from Manipur, Lieutenant Grant's force was met by the Manipuri tree however, failed to dislodge him from the position he had taken up at one end willage. He was, however, unable to advance, and was recalled to Tammu, whi succeeded in reaching without loss. A Puniabi trader at Langthabal, named Hafiz succeeded in reaching without loss. A Punjabi trader at Langthabal, named Hafiz Shah, gave much assistance to the detachment retiring on Tammu and again to Lieur tent Grant on his advance on Manipur. For his loyalty and bravery on these orca tions he has been rewarded by a money payment of Rs. 100, 12, ploughs cattle, and a grant of 20 acres of land in Manipur rent-free for life. He has also been given the title of Lionhearted! The only serious opposition to the march on Manipur was met by the But column near Palel, where some 300 of the enemy had encamped in a small earthwo Okthis number, 200 unwisely permitted themselves to be surrounded, and in the fifther that the surrounded and three Britishes and three Britishes are killed, our loss being one native officer killed and three Britishes are the surrounded. officers, one native officer, and one sipuhi wounded. On arrival at Manipur the bodies, our officers and men killed on the 24th March were interred in the Residency cemeter and the surplus troops shortly afterwards returned to India and Burnia The surplus garrison retained in the valley comprised—

> 8th Mountain Battery. 1-2nd Gurkha Rifles. 43rd Gurkha Rifles. 44th Gurkha Rifles.

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feast at a stream halfway between the two villages. Avnen the progress, the Kukis turned on their guests, and murdered 17. The matter to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills district, who have of Rs. 450 on Pakop and Rs. 300 on Sylim.

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thurs into these hills, and satisfactorily settled these feuds:

Chingai raided on Lochai and took seven heads, and were fined Rs. 300.

12) Powi killed four persons of Ngari while working in the fields; and were fined Rs. 200. Ngari, in revenge, murdered seven men of Powi, and half the village was destroyed, and a fine of Rs. 175 inflicted.

(8) The village of Poi raided Gnaru, just across our border, near Somra and killed

11 people, and were in consequence fined Rs. 500.

Khamason attacked Chingsao, killing one man and looting the village, and were fined Rs. 140.

(6) Mapum raided Langket, though no loss of life resulted, and both the offending villages were fined.

All these cases had their cause of action in bygone times, and were only brought to the front by the favourable opportunity arising of the removal of the Manipuri sipaliis. Under ordinary circumstances, they might not have occurred, and in future such misconduct will be treated with greater severity. Owing, however, to the stress of work, these much to be regretted raids had to be quickly disposed of. Since the punishments the villages have settled down peaceably. Complaints, however, have been frequently received of the overbearing behaviour of the Chassad Kukis towards the near Tangkhul willages, which have been made to cultivate the Kuki fields and in other respects to headman, assisted our troops, but since then he has neither paid his revenue nor tendered his submission, and, although ordered to come to Manipur, has declined to obey. propose to treat his case early in November next, unless in the meantime he has thought fit to submit. For some years he defied the late Durhan until appearedition brought him to his senses, and he apparently hopes to intimidate us to leave him alone.

7. As said before, the Manipur-Cachar road was quite safe for travellers throughout the year. The Military posted guards at Kalanaga and Murders committed on the high Kaopum; and at the halting stages Laimatak, Irang, Nongba, Barak, Makru, and Nongjaibong, four Manipuri sipahis without arms were located to

give confidence to the mail runners and travellers.

The stages on the 65 miles between Manipur and Tammu were similarly guarded

and the road was traversed in safety during the year.

The same security to life was not, however, obtained on the Manipur-Kohima road. Military guards were posted at all the halting stages. In August two Manipuri mail runners were murdered while carrying the dak between Kairong and Maitapham, and in November a transport driver was attacked by some Nagas near Makhel village and -severely wounded. Again in January 1892 two fakirs were killed in a hut close to the Makhel outpost. In July and August three women of Makhel village were murdered at a salt well just below the village, and in several of the neighbouring villages one or two persons were killed without any clue to the perpetrators of the murders.

Early in December, with 75 men of the 42nd Gurkha Rifles under Cantain Kerr, I marched for Maram, and entered the village without opposition. The meadmen were called upon to explain why they did not take action to bring the murderers of the mail runners to justice. They pleaded that, although the crime had been committed on their land, they had failed to obtain any clue, and that when the Manipur disaster occurred, five of the fugitives from Manipur had sought shelter in the village, and they had escorted them safely to Mao and made them over the British force there. The last fact, which I found was correct, it a measure confirmed the argument of wharam copie that they were averse to incur the wrath of the British Government, and I came

be conclusion that the village was innocent of the murder of the mail runners. Teaving a small force at Maram, I then moved camp to Makhel, but here was als assiv! in obtaining a clue to the persons concerned in the outrage on the transpo 4. told that they must be held responsible for a crit when the vi'' village lands, they pleaded the hardship of this ru within the ally used their utmost endeavours to find a clue at, thor

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Three columns marched on Manipur from Kohima, Silchar, and Tammu, and arrived before the palace on the morning of the 27th April, to find that the Regent and air brother had taken to find that the Regent and the brother had taken to find the palace on the morning of the 27th April, to find that the Regent and the brother had taken to find the palace of the pala brother had taken to flight on the previous evening towards the Tangkhul Hills, and the leading Manipuris were in hiding in the valley. The palace had been looted by the villagers, the arsenal was destroyed, and the capital completely evacuated. .A detachmen of mounted infantry were quickly sent in pursuit of the fugitives, who were followed up into the Tangkhul Hills, where further pursuit was abandoned owing to the paths being impassable for ponies. Foot soldiers then took of the chase, but without success; in the meanwhile some Kukis, who were armed by me, headed) the princes and compelled them to return to the valley, . Lere one by one they were captured by Manipuris, in my employ, the Senancia being the last to be arrested, on the 23rd May.

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To The Tangkhul hills, lying to the east of the valley, became unsettled as soon as the Manipuri sipahis were withdrawn, i.e., immediately after the disaster, and during June to September six disputes occurred, which called for our intervention. Mr. Howell

made two tours into these hills, and satisfactorily settled these feuds :

(1) Chingai raided on Lochai and took seven heads, and were fined Rs. 300.

(2) Powi killed four persons of Ngari while working in the helds, and were fined Rs. 200. Ngari, in revenue, murdered seven men of Powi, and half the village was destroyed, and a fine of Rs. 175 inflicted.

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Leaving a small force a Warm are consistent examples Will of but her constals essle! In ohe mine a charter of a cone of a anothe outrage on the tratego-16 and that every must be held to ponsible for a care when the v the example, they pleaded the hardship of the ex-

i. By this date the Tongal General, Aiyaparel, and Luang Ningthao, the chief ministers in the State, Nīranjan Subadar, an ex-sipahi of Tahi . . . e Senaputi and others the 34th Native Infantry, Mia Major, Commander of the concerned of the revolt. Forces, Kajao, the actual murderer of Mr. Grimwood, the public, executioners, and the sipahis who escorted the British officers to execution, were in custody. These were ad placed on trial before me, and the Tangkhul General, Niranjan Subadar, and Kajao Manipuri were sentenced to death, and the others to transportation for life

The Regent, Senapati, and Angao Singh, the third brother, were tried before a special commission under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel St. John Mitchell, and the Sanapati was sentenced to death and the other two to transportation for life. youngest prince, named Zilla Gumba, being a lad of 17 years of age, was exiled

from Munipur.

hese prisoners, the Senapati, Tangkhul General, Niranjan Subadár, and Kajao Manipure were hanged, and the others were deported to the penal settlement of Port Blair. Eight men (seven Manipuris and one Naga) were placed on their trial for the attack on the Telegraph officers at Myangkhang, with the result that the Naga who actually killed Melville was hanged, and the rest were sentenced to transportation for life. Since -the dose of the year two more Nagas have been sentenced to transportation for the same

As soon as the British troops occupied Manipur, the Officer Commanding the Field Force issued an order disarming the population, and over 4,000 firearms have been surrendered and broken up. Of this number, about 100 have been recovered from the hill tribes, and I estimate that they must still possess quite 1,000 guns, which can only be recovered by compalsony measures and a general disarmament of all hill tracts on this frontier of India. The Kukis, who are fairly well distributed throughout the hill tracts, press most of these guns, as it was the policy of the late Durbar to arm its Kuki subjects and employ them to keep in subjection the numerous Naga tribes. -

this policy has rendered the Manipuri Kukis somewhat unconciliatory, and as Miles by Manipuri Kulis and soon as affairs in Manipur became disturbed, they commenced to raid on the less well-armed Nagas. In July the Kukis of Changehm, Phaipi, Paipijung, Laipimul, Bhum Kattan,

Multre , and Thangehung, a group of villages on the north-west border of the State, reided the Kabui Naga village of Atteng, and killed 52 souls and took captive a small boy.

The Kaki story is that shortly after the Manipur disaster the Nagas killed a Government Liephant near the Manipur-Cachar road, and confiscated the tusks, which the Kuki lieuding it sent for to return to Government. Two of the Kuki messengers were killed Yagas, and arrangements were made to avenge the murder, which were carried out will thousand result above mentioned, the attacking party losing two men.

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The last named officer joined the district on the 2nd May 1891, and remained throughout the year. On the 9th June he toured through the Tangkhul Naga Hills, returning to headquarters on the 18th. The trip was connected with obtaining coolies for expedition purposes.

A second trip to these hills, but to different villages, and for the same purpose, was undertaken between the 29th June and the 17th July. About six hundred coolies were procured, and Mr. Howell found small-pox and cholera causing much mortality among

these people. He was able to settle two fends, which threatened to become serious. On the 8th August Mr. Howell left Manipur for Kohima, and thence he was to have marched against the Thadow Kukis, living on the Manipur border, who had raided on the Nuga village of Atteng; but the Kukis surrendered themselves at Kohima, and, after enquring into the case, Mr. Howell returned to Manipur on the 27th idem. Owing to the disturbed state of Manipur and the removal of the Manipur troops from the hills, the wild ribes took the opportunity of raiding on each other, and Mr. Howell again accompanied a force of 75 lipahis under a European officer into the Tangkhul hills. The party left Manipur on 9th November, and visited the villages to the east and north-east of the State. Many disputes were amicably settled, and several raiding villages were punished by fine. The force returned to headquarters on the 12th December, having met with no opposition. The rest of Mr. Howell's touring was in the valley; in May he was engaged in supervising the construction of the 44th Gurkha Rifle lines at the foot of the Kunjopkol hill, and in January, February, and March he was employed in fixing the panchayat areas and collecting the land revenue.

Throughout the year he was a most useful assistant, and carried on his duties with

industry and intelligence.

10. The year under report was most unhealthy, and the disturbed state of the country greatly increased the predisposition of the people to incur epidemics. On the arrival of the British troops Public braith the villages were vacated, and the majority of the inhabitante were hiding inthe jungles for six weeks. On return to their homes cholera, which followed the troops from Cachar, attacked the Manipuris, and the mortality was very heavy. In September small-pox broke out, and continued with great virulence until January, when it lessened, but did not finally cease until March. Eight special vaccinators were appointed, and arrangements were made to procure 500 tubes of lymph a week from the Shillong vaccine depôt, and up to the end of the year 7,481 persons were made to procure 500 tubes of lymph a week from the Shillong vaccine depôt, and up to the end of the year 7,481 persons were made to procure 500 tubes of lymph a week from the Shillong vaccination was well illustrated in the fact of the complete immunity from small-pox of the British garrison, although the disease raged in the surrounding area.

11. The trade of the country is carried on at the daily bazars; and although a convenient method in many respects; it that he disadvantage of spreading infection far and wide the bazars are stopped, people find it hard to live, and if, on the other hand, in times of epidemics no restrictions paced about the crowds which collect at these hats, sickness cannot be ghecked. A actory settlement of the difficulty is at present not forthcoming.

The disturbed state of the country was also the cause of a scarcity in August to November, which at one time threatened to be almost classed as a famine. The rice harvest of 1890-91 was a

to November, which at one time threatened to be almost classed as a famine. The rice harvest of 1800-91 was a fall ond but after the disaster of March the Durbar commenced collecting large stores for consumption of the troops which it vainty thought would be able to prote the country from invasion. Many of this rice was lest by wasteful jooning to the country from invasion. the British reached Manipur, and a care quantity was recovered for consucrethe invading force. For the loar months August to November quite light of

dialon were living on one ment a day, as I many people showed string of emaciate that win the rainy season additive agratic place grow profusely the later than the rainy season additive agratic place grow profusely the later are placed winds the hat year in December was gathered. Though the area placed contivation was less than usual, the harvest was excellent, and the fertility of the valley is astonishing. In some portions 120 matrids of didn are obtained acres of land, and the Raja's rental from State lands was always 60 maunds. Acres of land, and the Raja's rental from State lands was always 60 maunds. The grown in the valley is, moreover highly nutritions as is evident in the robust the fire exception of rice, the valley produces no crop on a large scale. The wife the exception of rice, the valley produces no crop on a large scale. The startes are large, and in these peas, sugarcane, beans, chillies, and various kinds of

frareas are large, and in these peas, sugarcane, beans, chillies, and various kinds of "ables are grown chiefly for home consumption. In the hill tracts, besides rice (both wet cultivation) job's-tears, millet, chillies, and vegetables are cultivated, and ordinary food of the people. Cotton is produced for sale to the Manipuris of the jufacture the different tartans worn by the several tribes. This almost entirely in the hands of Manipuri women, and very little

was in the time of the Durbar a State monopoly, not only as regards the seed growing in the Manipur territory, but the Durbar only was authorised to purchase seed across the Burma. This seed was collected and sold at Lakhipur in the Cachar For the year under report only State-grown tea seed was collected by me. maunds were gathered; and sold by public auction at Rs. 50 a maund. were Rs. 1,472. inka some of the State seed was surreptitiously taken by private traders, and Burma-grown seed, but, owing to the absence of police, there was little over the movements of these men. In the current year I hope to prevent theking of tea seed growing in Manipur. An attempt was made by a trader to take seed to Calcutta vid Rangoon, and 200 maunds were shipped propert, but on arrival were condemned as worthless. Who seed travelling by land to Cachar stood the journey well. -Sales obtained from brine wells at the foot of the hills to the south-east of Manipur town and in the hills near Challao to the north-éast of the State, and is a State monopoly. The outturn of the will be the plains is estimated at 4,596 mainds, and, as the result of an agreement with the manufacturers in November last, the State will receive 1,532 mainds, and indexill be retained by the establishment working the wells. For the period hard for the year under report was only Rs. 8,915. For the current year income is Rs. 20,424. The Challao wells are worked by Nagas under Manipuris on a different plan. The State supplies iron kerais or cups, of Roll per kerai per mensem is levied. The produce is the property interfacturer. The income of these wells for the year under report was 18, and the estimated income for the current year is Rs. 2,364. e hill tribes, of course, consume readily all kinds of salt, but the Manipuris of the ralley have been taught to regard Liverpool salt with suspicion; not only is it the reast prejudices. As soon, now, ar, as transport into the State is cheapened, I feel sure Liverpool salt will find a market.

The fisheries in the valley were sold for the year under report for Rs. 8,859 and the collections were Rs. 5,567, leaving a balance outstanding of Rs. 3,292. The cause of the arrears was Figliorios. ie esses found difficulty in converting the sels they received from undertenants The income from ferries was Rs. 400, and as soon as the rainy season was past, all public ferries were withdrawn.

Ephent mahals were sold during the year. Early in May the State stud of mahals were sold during the year. Barly in May the Commissariat Pisphant mahels. Department for cransport purposes, and in March following There were no recurred to me. Of this number of the seven animals are now in my possession. identia survivors were returned to me. Of this number, two died within a week, and There were no recepts from forests during the year 1891-92, and my office letter.
No. 21T., dated the 4th February 1892, brings the question. Frest and miscellancous. of the future management of the more valuable forests on the sborder to the notice of the Local Government. Owing to the disturbed state of intrand absence of police, no income was received from rubber and ivory, and Transit duties,
Oil seed,
Silk,
Cotton, Dilly on offices or appointments, and Bees' wax, 9. Under head Land Revenue to a some for the year was estimated at Rs. 1,60,000 of which a sum of Rs. 62,024 was collected by the end of Land revenue. the year, leading a balance of Rs. 97,976. During Ar this arrear balance was further reduced to Rs. 74,319.

Proin, the above income I was able to make over to the Commissariat Deport of maunds of paddy at a cost of Rs. 2 a maund, which will satisfy the confidence of Military at Manipur and Kohima until 31st October next. This has re-

to the Government, as in former years the so the side of rice

reps reached as high as Rs. 14 a maund.

pur town and in the hills mear Challed pooling north-seast of the State and is a State incorpoly. The curture of the atmated at 4,596 magnets and as the result of an agreement charges in November last the State will receive 1,582 magnets and mad the glass substitution the wells. For the period control was in a disturbed condition, the wells were not worked carry was in a disturbed condition, the wells were not worked carry under a part was only Ta 1501. For the current year Ta 1501, The Challed wells are worked by Negas under the transfer than 1501 and the subject trop series or cups. The income of these wells for the year under report was unted income for the current year is Remark 864.

of course, consume readily all kinds of salt, but the Manipuris pen taught to regard Liverpool salt with suspicion; not only is it spurits consumption is against their caste prejudices. As about to the State is cheapened, I feel sure Liverpool salt will find a in the valley were sold for the year under report for Rs. 3,859 and the collections were Rs. 5,567, leaving a balance poutstanding of Rs. 3,292. The cause of the arreads was beliefly in converting the sels they received from undertagants. devices whealth 400 and as soon as the rainy scales are ill public feminageness with the son the first sold duping this year. Early in May the sold duping this year. Early in May the source as the parameter for a tangor authorses and final are returned to me. Of this number two died within a same at make are now in my possession.

The societs from forests during the year 1891 92 and my-slice to 21T, dated the 4th Bahmary 1892 being the first of the future modes eitent a memory to the lightined as the food Government. Owing to the lightined as to be make poons was received from reposes and independent and a propose the lightined and a lightined and the lightined and li

Anstrong property concessors with the street of the characters of

depreparate the golden entry in the plant of the Curkle Rifle course by the same structured and the course of the officers of the same structured on the north-east one of the Charles of the officers of the same structured in the papers of the desertion of the capital on the Struck troops reaching Manipur, a large area was notified as a British reserve and independing of houses. In the there will be a dirige open plant round one. The disasting and developed these compounds with a seat house. The classing and developed these compounds with a seat house. So long as the Manipure contains using the seat house. So long as the Manipure contains using the seat house. So long as the Manipure contains using the same small standard by a mind wall and there with the same small standard the manipure contains a single that have been supported by the same small standard training the contains and the same small standard training the containing and water we are unious; and yet the papphing are, straining the long fivel race, some and claim a number of victims, and it is our duty to protect massible. Two rivers, the one rising in the hills below Kimjopkol, it is other with its source near Myangkhang. 38 miles to the bards and in the other language the same and conditions as a page as the same and in the other language the folding norm to the same and manipulated conditions.